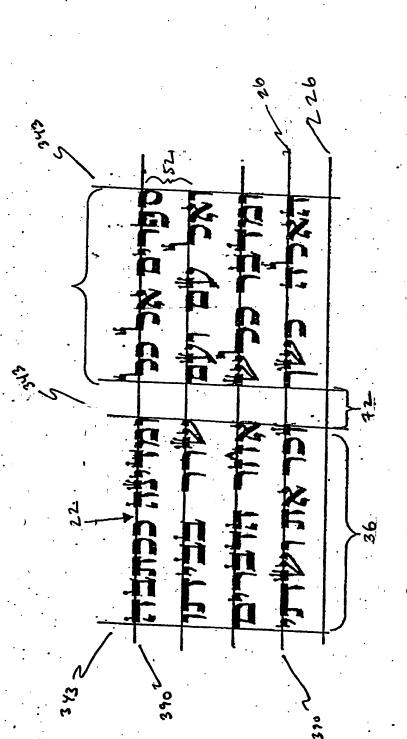




Figure 1

12.00°		
Step 1	Step 10	Step 18
Choose Model Scroll	Cut and position	Move to First Screen of Text
1	Transparency (if non-	
•	alignment)	I
Cent 2	ζ ,	+
Step 2 Determine Size	1 .	C 40
Determine Size	*	Step 19
	C++ 44	Print with UV or Heat
↓	Step 11	Sensitive Ink
Ctab 2	Create and Edit Intact	ļ
Step 3 Scan	Transparency	
Scali		Step 20
ļ	1	Illuminate
Step 4	Step 12	1
Enlarge or Reduce	Create Silk Screen	+
•		7
I	1	Repeat Steps 18-20
. *	+	
Step 5	C++ 42	ļ
	Step 13	
Edit Scanned Image	Prepare Panel	Step 21
		Remove Parchment
1	ļ	
Step 6		
Create Grid Lines	Step 14	
	Affix Adhesive	
•	1	
Step 7	+	
Create Die	C++ 4.5	
Cleate Die	Step 15	•
1	Adhere Parchment	
ļ		
	↓	
Step 8		
Imprint Test Copy	. Step 16	
	First Register and Etch	
ļ	_	
	.	
Step 9	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Print Transparency and	Ctab 17	
Overlay on Test Copy	Second Register and Etch	
cross on rest copy	Second Register and Etch	
1		
Į.	↓	



FLOVE 2 - Prior Art

Legend for Figure 1:

Step 1:	Choose Original Scroll to Serve as Model Text
Step 2:	Determine Desired Final Copy Size
Step 3:	Scan Original Scroll Using High Quality Scanner to Produce Draft Scanned Image
Step 4:	Enlarge or Reduce Scanned Image, if Necessary, to Match Desired Final Copy Size
Step 5:	Edit Scanned Image to Eliminate Imperfections and Prevent Formation of Defects
	During Printing Process to create final version of scanned image.
Step 6:	Create a series of grid lines (Sirtut) on the computer
Step 7:	Create a physical die corresponding to the computerized grid lines
Step 8:	Imprint a test copy of material (e.g. paper) with Sirtut.
Step 9:	Print out final version of scanned image onto a transparency, and overlay that
	transparency onto test copy of paper to determine if transparency lines of text and
	test paper Sirtut align.
Step 10:	If non-alignment is present, transparency cut into strips of text, and strips of text are
	carefully pasted onto a new transparency such that each line of text hangs off of a
	grid line.
Step 11:	This pasted transparency is used to make a new intact transparency, and the intact
	transparency is directly edited thereon to eliminate any potential problems.
Step 12:	Using the third transparency, a silk screen is created which will be an exact replica of
	the desired final scroll text.
Step 13:	A Plexiglass panel is prepared to match the parchment size.
Step 14:	A double-sided adhesive tape is adhered to the Plexiglass panel.

Legend for Figure 2:

Reference Numeral 18: Column No. 1

Reference Numeral 22: Letters hanging on scored line

Reference Numeral 26: Sirtut (grid lines)

Reference Numeral 36: Column No. 2

Reference Numeral 52: Space between lines

Reference Numeral 72: Space between columns



tep 15:	Suitable parchment is adhered to the adhesive covered Plexiglass, taking care to
	smooth out all deformations or hubbles

- Step 16: The Plexiglass is registered on an etching press table at a first station and etched with a first die to etch horizontal lines thereon.
- Step 17: The Plexiglass is registered on an etching press table at a second station and etched with a second die to etch vertical lines thereon.
- Step 18: The parchment (with all Sirtut thereon) is moved to a third station which has a first screen of the text to be printed.
- Step 19: At that station, the parchment is printed with UV or heat sensitive ink by pressing or forcing ink, by hand, through the pores of the screen.
- Step 20: The parchment is illuminated with UV light or heat lamp to cure (i.e. harden) the ink thereon.

(The process of Steps 18-20 are repeated at a second station having a second screen for printing the names of G-d onto the scroll parchment)

Step 21: The parchment is removed from the adhesive-covered Plexiglass to provide a completed parchment.